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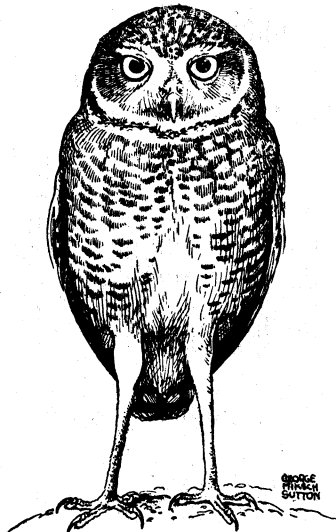
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VOLUME XVI

JULY-DECEMBER, 1948

NUMBER 2

The Nebraska Bird Review



*A Magazine of the Ornithology
of the Nebraska Region*

Published by the

NEBRASKA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

Founded 1899

The Nebraska Bird Review

A Magazine of the Ornithology of the Nebraska Region

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Edited by William F. Rapp, Jr., Department of Biology, Doane College, Crete, Nebraska.

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THE NEBRASKA BIRD REVIEW

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VOLUME XVI

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Migration Observers Wanted

CHANDLER S. ROBBINS

For over sixty years the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (formerly Biological Survey) has been gathering information on the distribution and migration of North American birds. Observations of its own personnel, reports from a corps of cooperative observers, and published material dealing with distribution and migration of birds, have been entered on 2x5 inch cards, and these have been arranged in a large file, according to species and state, to form an efficient distribution catalogue of over two million cards.

This information aids the Service in administering intelligently the bird resources of this country as required under the terms of the migratory bird treaties with Canada and Mexico. The distribution and migration files are also the source for range descriptions in the *Check-list* of the American Ornithologists' Union, for the distribution and migration material in A. C. Bent's *Life Histories of North American Birds*, for state bird books, and for a great variety of publications by Fish and Wildlife Service men and visiting bird students. These files are consulted daily in answering inquiries from ornithologists and from the general public, and research workers are welcome to use them at all times.

The distribution and migration program is now being revised and enlarged in order to obtain more significant data from a larger number of localities throughout North America. In so far as possible, individual observers are being replaced by local clubs, museums, and universities, where a single compiler consolidates records from the entire area on a single set of observation cards. In localities where no such group of bird students exists, however, individual cooperators are being sought.

Although we have been entering the spring migration summaries from THE NEBRASKA BIRD REVIEW in our files for many years, these alone do not give all the desired information. The new 2x5 inch card form calls for not only the dates of arrival, departure, and maximum abundance, but also the number of individuals seen on these dates; in addition, space is provided for high counts during the breeding and winter seasons, and for an estimate of the amount of time the observer spends in the field. By having the records on a quantitative basis, it will be possible to determine the relative abundance of each species from year to year, and to compare populations in different parts of the continent.

At the present time we have only four active observers in Nebraska. We would like to raise this number to 15 or 20, and to have all parts of the State represented. In most cases we cannot expect an observer to supply complete information for every species which occurs in his locality, but we would like the cooperation of all experienced bird students who are able to make regular observations throughout the year. The record cards will be submitted to Dr. Frederick M. Baumgartner, Oklahoma A & M College, Stillwater, Oklahoma, for use in his quarterly season summaries in *Audubon Field Notes*; he will then forward them to the Patuxent Research Refuge for the distribution and migration files. Bird students who are unable to make regular reports are urged to send what data they do have to Dr. Baumgartner within five days after the close of each of the following periods: December 1 to March 31, April 1 to May 31, June 1 to August 15, and August 16 to November 30.

Another way in which all observers may contribute to the cooperative program between the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Audubon Society is to submit additional information for the bird distribution maps which are being published from time to time in *Audubon Field Notes*. A limited number of reprints of these maps are available for free distribution, and ample observation cards, together with additional information about the cooperative distribution and migration program, will gladly be furnished upon request.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,
Patuxent Research Refuge, Laurel, Maryland.

Recent Changes in Nomenclature of Nebraska Birds

R. ALLYN MOSER

The Twenty-third Supplement to The American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds as prepared by the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature has been published in *The Auk*, vol. 65, 1948: 438-443 covering cases to the end of 1947.

The changes as they affect the Nebraska list are summarized as follows:

The genus *Glaucionetta* becomes *Bucephala* and the new specific names are:

Bucephala clangula americana (Bonaparte).

American Golden-eye

Bucephala islandica (Gmelin).

Bucephala albeola (Linnaeus).

Buffle-head

The subfamily name *Erismaturinae* becomes *Oxyurinae*. The generic change of the Ruddy Duck was reported in *The Nebraska Bird Review*, vol. XV, p. 5.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus washingtoniensis (Audubon), Northern Bald Eagle, becomes *Haliaeetus leucocephalus washingtonii* (Audubon) to conform with the original spelling as given by Audubon.

Falco columbarius richardsoni, Richardson's pigeon hawk, becomes *Falco columbarius richardsonii* to conform with original spelling.

Phasianus colchicus torquatus becomes *Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus, since the pheasants of this species now established in our limits represent a mixture of two or more subspecies.

Chlidonias nigra surinamensis (Gmelin), Black Tern, becomes *Chlidonias niger surinamensis* since the generic name *Chlidonias* is of masculine gender.

Micropus becomes *Apus* so the classification will stand as follows:

Order APODIFORMES, Swifts and Hummingbirds

Suborder APODI, Swifts

Family APODIDAE, Swifts

Subfamily APODINAE, Spine-tailed swifts

Telmatodytes palustris laingi Harper, Alberta Marsh Wren, becomes *Telmatodytes palustris iliacus* Ridgway since Ridgway's type of *iliacus*, taken at Wheatland, Indiana, April 30, 1883, proves to be a migrant of the form described by Harper as *laingi*.

Telmatodytes palustris iliacus, Prairie Marsh Wren, as recognized in the Twentieth Supplement, *Auk*, vol. 62, July, 1945, p. 446, becomes again *Telmatodytes palustris dissaeptus* (Bangs) as shown in the Check-list, ed. 4, 1931, p. 248.

Quiscalus versicolor Vieillot, Bronzed Grackle, is again listed as *Quiscalus quiscula versicolor*.

R.F.D. No. 1

Omaha 4, Nebraska

THE OMAHA MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

From October 11 to October 15 the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union were hosts to the American Ornithologists' Union which held its sixty-sixth stated meeting at Omaha. The meeting, held as it was, in the central part of the continent drew a good attendance from all parts of this country as well as Canada. The public sessions were held at the Joslyn Memorial Art Museum. At the four paper reading sessions all phases of bird life were discussed. On Wednesday afternoon there was a symposium on recent studies on the problems of bird migration, and on Friday afternoon there was a session devoted entirely to motion pictures. One of the highlights of the meeting took place during the motion picture session when Dr. A. A. Allen described the finding of the nest of the Bristle-thighed Curlew in Alaska. This is the last bird which we knew nested in North America but the exact location of whose nest was unknown. On Wednesday evening the annual dinner took place in the ballroom of the Hotel Fontenelle.

Our President, Dr. R. Allyn Moser, who was in charge of arrangements for this meeting, is to be highly commended for the excellent and smooth proceeding of the meeting. This meeting will go down in the history of the American Ornithologists' Union as one of its great meetings.

At the meeting of the Fellows and Council of the American Ornithologists' Union, which was held on Monday, October 11,

our President, Dr. Moser, was elected Treasurer and Business Manager of the American Ornithologists' Union. Dr. Moser is to be congratulated on having been chosen to fill this position in our leading ornithological society. WFR.

NEBRASKA BIRDS IN THE G. D. SWEZEY CABINET OF NATURAL HISTORY AT DOANE COLLEGE

WILLIAM F. RAPP, JR.

Goodwin D. Swezey was the first teacher of natural history at Doane College. From 1879 to 1892 he was professor of Natural Sciences. In 1892 his title was changed to Professor of Biological Sciences and Geology.

When Swezey arrived at Crete, Doane College was only seven years old, a struggling school with a handful of students, far removed from any natural history museum. However, Swezey, like all naturalists of his time, maintained a "cabinet" of natural history. In the Doane College Catalogues of the 1880's Professor Swezey's "cabinet" was always mentioned as being one of the best west of the Mississippi River. Although most of Swezey's collections were made before he came to Nebraska, he still added to his collection, mainly with the help of student collectors.

In 1894 Professor Swezey left Doane to become Professor of Astronomy at the University of Nebraska, where he remained until his retirement in 1932. He then moved to California, where he died in 1938.

When Swezey became Professor of Astronomy, his interest in natural history ceased, so he left his "cabinet" and natural history library behind at Doane. His library was incorporated into the Doane College Library. His "cabinet" became part of the Doane Museum, which was first located in Merrill Hall, and then in 1909 was moved into the then new Carnegie Science Hall, where it occupied a room on the second floor for many years. Unfortunately, over the years, labels became lost and the specimens were allowed to disintegrate. When, during World War II, a navy unit entered Doane, it was decided to discontinue the museum in order to gain needed space. The large majority of the specimens were in very poor condition, so they were discarded. It is doubtful if any of the original Swezey birds are in the bird collection at Doane College today.

In 1947 the Catalogue of the Swezey Cabinet of Natural History was found in the college vault and turned over to the author. The following list of birds collected in Nebraska was taken from this Catalogue. As previously mentioned the majority of the Nebraska birds was collected by Swezey's students, but turned over to his care for the "cabinet." Because all of the specimens have disappeared, all identifications must be questioned somewhat, particularly since, during Swezey's time, few workers recognized subspecies. When Swezey listed *Otocoris alpestris*, therefore, one cannot be sure whether he had Hoyt's Horned Lark or the Prairie Horned Lark. However, the list will record for historical purposes one of the earliest Nebraska bird collections. This list will probably be of value to some future ornithologist who will write the Birds of Nebraska.

Horned Grebe

Crete, *L. Abbot*, no date

Pied-billed Grebe

Crete, *W. Dean*, May 7, 1881

Crete, *E. Rice*, no date

Ring-billed Gull

Pleasant Hill, *Miss Humphrey*, no date

Franklin's Gull

Crete, *J. Thibadeux*, no date

White Pelican

Crete, no collector or date

Wilber, *W. H. Morris*, no date

Common Mallard

Crete, *A. T. Show*, April 1881

Blue-winged Teal

Crete, *Hosmer F. Stewart*, April 1881

American Pintail

Crete, *Captain Doane*, April 1881

Lesser Scaup Duck

Crete, *H. Stewart*, April 1881

Lesser Snow Goose

Crete, *H. Avery*, no date

Canada Goose

Kearney, *Captain Doane*, no date

American Bittern

Steel City, *A. Dean*, no date

Great Blue Heron

Spring Ranch, *Clayton Hyde*, April 1882

Crete, *C. Robinson*, August 1885

Eastern Green Heron

Crete, *G. Dean*, May 7, 1881

Crete, no collector or date

Sandhill Crane (?)

Steel City, *A. Dean*, April 1882

(This may be wrong, as in Swezey's Catalogue it is listed
as *Grus canadensis* (L.) Temm.)

American Coot

Crete, *E. Rice*, April (1881?)

Avocet

Red Cloud, no collector or date

Long-billed Curlew

Crete, *W. Root*, no date

Killdeer

Crete, *E. Rice*, May 1881

Eastern Bob-white

Crete, *G. Dean*, December 11, 1880 (male and female)

Greater Prairie Chicken

Crete, *Frank Stephens*, March 1881

Western Mourning Dove

Crete, *G. Dean*, April 1881

Red-tailed Hawk

Crete, *Dr. Durham*, October 6, 1880

Golden Eagle

Beaver Crossing, *G. Dean*, April 1881

Fairmont, *D. Porter*, April 1882

Sparrow Hawk

Crete, no collector or date

Richardson's Owl (?)

Crete, *W. Dean*, March 1881

(If this specimen were available to check this identification,
we might have a third record for Nebraska.)

Saw-whet Owl

Crete, *Howard Fay*, no date

Screech Owl

Crete, no collector or date

Montana Horned Owl

Crete, *J. Clary*, March 1890

Northern Flicker

Crete, *G. Dean*, May 1881

Eastern Kingbird

Crete, *F. Jacol*, May 1881

Prairie Horned Lark (?)

Crete, *G. Dean*, December 1880

(Could possibly be Hoyt's Horned Lark)

Eastern Crow

Crete, *H. Jindra*, May 7, 1882

Yellow-headed Blackbird

Crete, *H. Jindra*, May 7, 1882

Red-wing

Crete, *E. Rice*, May 1881

Western Meadowlark

Crete, *G. B. Swezey*, no date

Orchard Oriole

Crete, *B. Evans*, May 7, 1882

Eastern Snow Bunting

Crete, *G. Dean*, December 4, 1880

Purple Martin

Crete, *M. Curis*, April 1881

Northern Shrike

Crete, *G. Dean*, November 13, 1880

Eastern Yellow Warbler

Crete, *G. Dean*, May 28, 1881

Western House Wren

Crete, *E. Rice*, May 1881

Eastern Bluebird

Crete, *G. Dean*, no date

Department of Biology

Doane College

Crete, Nebraska

THE 1948 SPRING SEASON IN THE CRETE AREA

ROSETTA A. GREFE

The following observations were made in the months of February, March, April, and May. The observers were Dorothy J. Anderson, Rosetta A. Grefe, James W. Kenney, Marilyn Miller, Edith C. Nelsen, Donald E. Rawlins, and E. Janet Roush, bird study students at Doane College, and William F. Rapp, Jr., instructor in bird study. The observations were made in three ecological areas: prairie, flood-plain forest, and Doane College campus, highly altered prairie. All of these areas lay within a ten square mile area, centered around the town of Crete, which is located in northeastern Saline County.

The prairie area in which the field work was done lies about two miles southeast of Crete and is considered to be virgin prairie. A considerable part of this area is occupied by the Blue Valley Cemetery. The following birds were seen in this area:

Killdeer	Blue Geese
Western Meadowlark	Cardinal
Bobwhite	Robin
Bronze Grackle	Bluebird
Slate-colored Junco	Flicker
Tree Sparrow	Downy Woodpecker
English Sparrow	Red-headed Woodpecker
Crow	Goldfinch
Black-capped Chickadee	Grasshopper Sparrow
Starling	Turkey Vulture
Red-wing	Eastern Kingbird
Prairie Horned Lark	House Wren
Blue Jay	Cowbird
Mourning Dove	Dickcissel
Ring-necked Pheasant	Pigeon Hawk

Of the above 30 species found in the prairie area only three—the Killdeer, Western Meadowlark, and Dickcissel—can be considered true prairie birds. That is, these birds not only feed but also nest and spend the majority of their time on the prairie. The Ring-necked Pheasant, although an introduced bird, should probably be considered with the true prairie birds. The remaining 26 birds on the above list feed in the prairie, but do not nest in this area.

The flood-plain forest along the Big Blue River south of the town of Crete was also studied. This is a heavily wooded area containing river maple, cottonwood, and a fairly heavy growth of shrubs and herbaceous plants. During the spring, floods usually cover this area.

Of the 38 birds seen in the flood-plain area, the following must be considered visitors to this area during the migration season:

Killdeer	Coot
Mallard	Spotted Sandpiper
Blue-winged Teal	Lesser Yellow-legs
Shoveler	Sanderling
Lesser Scaup	Semipalmated Plover
American Merganser	Semipalmated Sandpiper

The following birds are probably permanent residents on the flood-plain:

Northern Flicker	Blue Jay
Hairy Woodpecker	Crow
Downy Woodpecker	Black-capped Chickadee
Red-bellied Woodpecker	

The following birds are probably residents and breeders at the edge of the flood-plain forest in the transitional zone between the flood-plain forest and the prairie:

Robin	Goldfinch
Cardinal	Mourning Dove
Starling	Bluebird
Song Sparrow	Western Meadowlark
Western Kingbird	Baltimore Oriole
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Ring-necked Pheasant
Brown Thrasher	House Wren

The third area studied was the Doane College campus. This area is located on top of the ridge which runs about three-quarters of a mile east of the center of the town. This is a highly altered area consisting of original prairie, which has been modified by man into an artificial habitat. In this area we found an integrating of the prairie and flood-plain bird fauna.

The following birds were known to have nested in this area:

Chimney Swift	Downy Woodpecker
Mourning Dove	Red-headed Woodpecker
Robin	English Sparrow
Starling	House Wren
Blue Jay	Catbird
Black-capped Chickadee	Red-wing
Cardinal	Baltimore Oriole
Brown Thrasher	

The following birds were visitors to this area either during the migration season or for feeding purposes during other parts of the year:

Crow	Fox Sparrow
Slate-colored Junco	Franklin's Gull
Red Crossbill	Northern Shrike

SUMMARY

Number of species seen in the prairie area: 31. Number of species seen on the flood-plain: 38. Number of species seen on the Doane College campus: 21. Total number of species seen: 60. It would seem apparent from these figures that the largest number of species of birds are located on the flood-plain.

Beatrice, Nebraska.

BOOK REVIEWS

CHECK-LIST OF BIRDS OF THE WORLD. Volume 6. By James Lee Peters. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1948: XI + 259 pp. \$6.50.

Peters' monumental compilation has now attained 6 volumes. This most recent volume covers the following families of birds: Jacamars, Puff-birds, Barbets, Honey-guides, Toucans, Wrynecks, Piculets, and Woodpeckers. This volume with a total of 75 genera and over 1,240 forms concludes the non-passerine groups.

This check-list replaces Sharpe's *Handlist* (1899-1909) which has long been out of date. In addition to giving complete lists of synonyms published since 1900 and a detailed description of the geographical range, the check-list includes a list of the most recent literature for each genus.

This book, like the preceding volumes, is a valuable addition to every ornithologist's library. WFR

**N.O.U. Cooperative Bird Migration and Occurrence List
for the First Half of 1948**

The migration and occurrence list published here for the twenty-fourth consecutive year is made possible by the concerted interest of members of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union. Here is a record in which is found the spirit of productive tradition and cooperative bird watching and reporting. These observations represent many hours of field work and will eventually fit together to form a long time research project. These observations accurately made and honestly reported will be of great value to future Nebraska bird students. As the years go on and the records accumulate the yearly list grows in scientific value.

This year we have reports from ten areas in the state. There are still areas in which we need information; for example, the Panhandle, the sandhill lake country, and the northeastern area of the state. It is interesting to note that four of the original areas which were included in the first migration list for 1925 are still cooperating in 1948. These stations are: Omaha, Lincoln, Fairbury, and Hastings.

The following are the names of those who have cooperated in producing the migration and occurrence list for 1948: George Blinco, Chadron; Louise Wilson, Jane B. Swenk, Lincoln; Mrs. Carl N. Collister, North Platte; Mrs. Elmer P. Cole, Harold R. Benckeser, Brule; Harold Turner, Bladen; Alma Brown, Mrs. Gladys Brown, Loren, Brown, Charlotte Brown, Jimmy Brown, Earl W. Glandon, Mrs. Rose Glandon, Melvin Lambert, Myron Lambert, Mrs. Clara Viehmeyer, Burke Lambert, Stapleton; Mrs. Archie D. Middleton, Brady; Miss Vera Maunder, Miss Geraldine Heartwell, Mrs. F. S. Youngblood, Mrs. A. H. Jones, Donald S. Lidolph, Hastings; Mary L. Perkins, Jane Moser, R. Alyyn Moser, Omaha; Miss Susie Callaway, Mrs. P. J. Junkes, Robert Junkes, Diana Junkes, Maurine Junkes, Miss Bertha Holly, Miss Fannie B. Cross, Miss Agness Callaway, Mrs. Charles Richardson.

BIRD	N. Platte	Brule	Chadron	Lincoln	Bladen	Stapleton	Hastings	Omaha	Fairbury	Brady
GREBES										
Eared Grebe		Apr. 11				Apr. 18	May 2			
Western Grebe									May 12	
Pied-billed Grebe	Apr. 11	Apr. 11				Apr. 18	May 2	Apr. 11	May 12	
TOTIPALMATE SWIMMERS										
White Pelican	Apr. 11	Apr. 11					Apr. 8			
Double-crested Cormorant	Apr. 11	Apr. 11				May 16		Apr. 11		May 17
HERONS IBISES, and allies										
Great Blue Heron (subsp.)	Apr. 14	Mar. 29			May 3	Mar. 21		Apr. 4	June 1	
Little Blue Heron		May 23								
Eastern Green Heron	May 1						Apr. 26			
Black-crowned Night Heron	Apr. 28	Apr. 22				Apr. 27		May 9		
Yellow-crowned Night Heron								May 26		
American Bittern	Apr. 25	Apr. 18				Apr. 15	Apr. 11		Apr. 30	
SWANS, GEESE, and DUCKS										
Whistling Swan							Apr. 1			
Canada Goose (subsp.)		Mar. 10				Mar. 21		May 19	Mar. 20	
White-fronted Goose					Mar. 20		Mar. 29			
Lesser Snow Goose		Mar. 21					Mar. 14	Apr. 4	Apr. 6	
Blue Goose							Mar. 24		Mar. 19	
Common Mallard	Feb. 23	Jan. 1			Mar. 18	Jan. 4	Feb. 28	Jan. 11	Apr. 7	Apr. 18
American Pintail	Apr. 18	Feb. 20			Mar. 18	Feb. 23	Mar. 28	Jan. 11	Feb. 11	
Green-winged Teal	Apr. 8	Mar. 22				Mar. 17				Apr. 18
Blue-winged Teal	Apr. 8	Mar. 31				Mar. 28	Mar. 28	Apr. 4	Feb. 15	
Cinnamon Teal		May 6								
Gadwall	Apr. 8	Mar. 7				Mar. 21		Apr. 12		
Baldpate	Apr. 8	Apr. 4				Mar. 21	Mar. 21	Apr. 11	Apr. 14	
Shoveller	Apr. 8	Mar. 29				Mar. 16	Mar. 21	Apr. 4	Apr. 14	Apr. 18
Redhead	Mar. 18	Apr. 9				Mar. 20	Mar. 23	Apr. 28		
Ring-necked Duck		Mar. 29				Apr. 4				
Canvas-back	Mar. 20	Mar. 14				Apr. 1	Mar. 29	Apr. 28	Mar. 28	Apr. 18
Lesser Scaup Duck	Mar. 18	Mar. 31				Mar. 21	Mar. 13	Mar. 28	Mar. 28	
American Golden-eye	Apr. 11	Mar. 8								
Buffle-head	Mar. 23	Apr. 8				Mar. 21		Apr. 11		
Ruddy Duck	Apr. 7	May 6				Mar. 21		Apr. 11		
American Merganser	Apr. 11	Jan. 1				Apr. 4	Apr. 8			
BIRDS OF PREY										
Western Turkey Vulture		May 9				Apr. 15		Apr. 11		Feb. 18
Mississippi Kite					May 12					
Sharp-shinned Hawk		May 9	Feb. 12			Jan. 25			Jan. 6	

BIRD	N. Platte	Brule	Chadron	Lincoln	Bladen	Stapleton	Hastings	Omaha	Fairbury	Brady
Cooper's Hawk	Mar. 7	Jan. 1			Feb. 18	May 16		Jan. 18	Jan. 7	
Red-tailed Hawk (subsp.)		Feb. 12			Apr. 14	Mar. 21	Feb. 29	Mar. 22	Jan. 1	
Broad-winged Hawk								Apr. 4		
Swainson's Hawk	Feb. 14	Apr. 21			Mar. 24	Apr. 6				Jan. 7
American Rough-legged Hawk		Jan. 4			Jan. 24	Jan. 6	Feb. 29			
Ferruginous Rough-leg		Jan. 1			Jan. 13	Jan. 24				
Golden Eagle	May 9	Jan. 22			Jan. 21	Jan. 10				
Bald Eagle (subsp.)		Jan. 4	Feb. 29		Mar. 12	Mar. 13				Mar. 18
Marsh Hawk	Jan. 18	Jan. 1			Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Feb. 11	Jan. 11	Jan. 1	Apr. 18
Osprey					Apr. 7				Feb. 20	Feb. 13
Prairie Falcon		Jan. 4			Jan. 18	Jan. 4	Mar. 22			
Duck Hawk					Mar. 26					
Pigeon Hawk (subsp.)		Jan. 21				Feb. 7				
Eastern Sparrow Hawk	Feb. 23	Jan. 31			Jan. 5	Feb. 19	Mar. 21	Jan. 11		
GALLINACEOUS BIRDS										
Greater Prairie Chicken	Apr. 17					Jan. 2				
Plains Sharp-tailed Grouse						Apr. 4				
Bob-white (subsp.)	Mar. 1	Jan. 4			Jan. 3	Mar. 4	Mar. 19	Apr. 26	Jan. 1	Jan. 14
Pheasant	Jan. 4	Jan. 1			Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 11	Jan. 27	Jan. 1	Jan. 1
CRANES, RAILS, and allies										
Sandhill Crane (subsp.)	Mar. 16	Mar. 17			Mar. 15	Mar. 18	Mar. 15			
Sora							May 30		May 6	
Florida Gallinule									May 11	
American Coot	Mar. 23	Apr. 27				Apr. 2	Mar. 26	Mar. 26	Apr. 14	
SHORE BIRDS, GULLS, and allies										
Belted Piping Plover	May 2									
Semipalmated Plover		May 6						May 13		
Killdeer	Apr. 8	Mar. 20			Mar. 18	Mar. 20	Mar. 20	Mar. 21	Feb. 3	Mar. 23
Wilson's Snipe	Apr. 17	Apr. 1			Apr. 17	Apr. 10		Apr. 11	Mar. 8	
Long-billed Curlew (subsp.)	Apr. 17	Apr. 18				Apr. 4				Apr. 18
Upland Plover	Apr. 24	June 10			May 7		May 30		June 30	
Spotted Sandpiper	May 2	Apr. 30				May 23	May 22	Apr. 25	Apr. 6	
Solitary Sandpiper (subsp.)	May 1	May 2			May 31	June 29			May 12	
Western Willet	Apr. 17	May 17				Apr. 23			June 11	
Greater Yellow-legs	Apr. 11	May 6						Apr. 30		
Lesser Yellow-legs	Apr. 15	May 3				May 14	Apr. 4	Apr. 11	May 12	
American Knot										
Pectoral Sandpiper							May 11	May 2	Apr. 6	
White-rumped Sandpiper										
Baird's Sandpiper	Apr. 11	Apr. 11				May 16		Mar. 13	May 12	

BIRD	N. Platte	Brule	Chadron	Lincoln	Bladen	Stapleton	Hastings	Omaha	Fairbury	Brady
Least Sandpiper							May 22		Apr. 9	
Red-backed Sandpiper								May 13		
Dowitcher (subsp.)	Apr. 22	May 6				Apr. 23				
Semipalmated Sandpiper								May 13	May 12	
Western Sandpiper	Apr. 23									
Hudsonian Godwit								Apr. 18		
Avocet	May 2					June 3	Apr. 16			
Wilson's Phalarope	Apr. 24	May 6					May 7	Apr. 30	Apr. 7	
Herring Gull	Apr. 11	Mar. 8								
Ring-billed Gull	Jan. 4	June 14				Apr. 24		Mar. 28	May 12	
Franklin's Gull	Apr. 13	June 3			Apr. 16	Mar. 24	May 3		Apr. 30	May 15
Forster's Tern	Apr. 25	May 6								
Common Tern	May 2							Apr. 29		
Interior Least Tern	May 25	June 12				May 30	Mar. 8			
Black Tern	June 4	May 23			May 24	May 16	May 23	Mar. 13	May 12	
PIGEONS and DOVES										
Rock Dove						Mar. 1		Jan. 1		
Western Mourning Dove	Apr. 17	Apr. 12	Apr. 13	Mar. 25	Feb. 20	Mar. 29	Mar. 21	Mar. 24	Jan. 1	Apr. 12
CUCKOOS										
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	May 23	May 23		May 17	May 31	May 23	Apr. 24		May 3	June 12
Black-billed Cuckoo		June 27					May 30		June 15	
OWLS										
Barn Owl		May 26								
Screech Owl (subsp.)	June 18					Jan. 29	Feb. 24		Jan. 1	
Horned Owl (subsp.)	Apr. 10	Jan. 1	Feb. 10		Jan. 11	Jan. 4	Jan. 29			Feb. 2
Western Burrowing Owl	Apr. 17	May 1				Apr. 14	Apr. 4		June 1	
Northern Barred Owl								May 30		
Great Gray Owl								Apr. 4		
Long-eared Owl		Jan. 1							Feb. 6	
Short-eared Owl		Apr. 13			Jan. 3	Mar. 12			Jan. 1	
GOATSUCKERS										
Nuttall's Poor-will		Apr. 27								
Nighthawk (subsp.)		May 17			May 26	May 25	May 27	May 25	June 3	
SWIFTS and HUMMINGBIRDS										
Chimney Swift				Apr. 24			May 5	Apr. 30	May 8	
Ruby-throated Hummingbird								May 26	Apr. 6	
KINGFISHERS										
Eastern Kingfisher	Mar. 1	Jan. 4				Mar. 22	Apr. 21	Apr. 11	Mar. 1	Mar. 4

BIRD	N. Platte	Brule	Chadron	Lincoln	Bladen	Stapleton	Hastings	Omaha	Fairbury	Brady
WOODPECKERS										
Northern Flicker (subsp.)	Feb. 23	Mar. 26		Mar. 20	Feb. 10	Jan. 16	Jan. 1	Apr. 12		
Red-shafted Flicker	Jan. 24	Jan. 1	Apr. 3		Mar. 27	Jan. 3	Jan. 1		Jan. 1	Jan. 1
Western Red-bellied Woodpecker							May 22			
Red-headed Woodpecker (subsp.)	May 2	Apr. 26			May 6	May 1	May 2	Apr. 11	May 8	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (subsp.)								Apr. 11		
Hairy Woodpecker (subsp.)	Mar. 20	Jan. 1	Mar. 17		Feb. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 1	Jan. 11	Jan. 1	Feb. 2
Downy Woodpecker (subsp.)	Jan. 4	Jan. 1	Mar. 17			Jan. 4	Jan. 1	Jan. 4	Jan. 1	Jan. 1
TYRANT FLYCATCHERS										
Eastern Kingbird	May 8	May 9			May 10	May 8	May 1	May 2	May 8	Apr. 28
Western (Arkansas) Kingbird	May 1	Apr. 28	May 7		Apr. 28	Apr. 22	Apr. 30		May 1	Apr. 28
Northern Crested Flycatcher		May 23			Apr. 4	May 23	May 20	May 6		
Eastern Phoebe		May 7			Mar. 23	May 23	Apr. 2	Apr. 11	Apr. 6	
Say's Phoebe	Apr. 17	Apr. 30			Apr. 25	May 16	Apr. 4			Mar. 24
Acadian Flycatcher		May 11								
Alder Flycatcher (subsp.)		May 30		May 8	May 19	May 16	May 10			
Least Flycatcher		May 9				May 12	May 28	May 6		
Eastern Wood Pewee									May 12	
Western Wood Pewee	June 11									
Olive-sided Flycatcher						Apr. 6				
LARKS										
Horned Lark (subsp.)	Feb. 14	Jan. 1	Feb. 12			Jan. 2	Feb. 11	Jan. 11	Jan. 1	Mar. 4
SWALLOWS										
Tree Swallow					Apr. 21		May 2		June 3	
Bank Swallow						Apr. 25			May 6	
Rough-winged Swallow	Apr. 20	May 2							May 6	
Barn Swallow	May 2	Apr. 26			May 8	Apr. 29	Apr. 18	Apr. 18	Apr. 30	June 9
Northern Cliff Swallow	May 9	May 16						May 25		Apr. 29
Purple Martin	Apr. 23						Apr. 8	Apr. 25	May 1	Apr. 29
JAYS, MAGPIS, and CROWS										
Blue Jay (subsp.)	Mar. 17	Apr. 23			Apr. 23	Jan. 4	Apr. 23	Jan. 10	Jan. 1	Apr. 29
American Magpie	Mar. 1	Jan. 1			Jan. 4	Jan. 4	Feb. 11		Mar. 10	Jan. 1
Eastern Crow	Jan. 18	Jan. 1			Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Feb. 11	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	
TITMICE and CHICKADEES										
Chickadee (subsp.)	Jan. 4	Jan. 1			Apr. 21	Jan. 4	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1
Tufted Titmouse								Apr. 11	Jan. 1	
NUTHATCHES										
White-breasted Nuthatch (subsp.)							Mar. 12	Apr. 11	Jan. 6	
Red-breasted Nuthatch		May 13		Feb. 2		Feb. 20	Feb. 22	Jan. 6		

BIRD	N. Platte	Brule	Chadron	Lincoln	Bladen	Stapleton	Hastings	Omaha	Fairbury	Brady
CREEPERS										
Brown Creeper (subsp.)	Jan. 23	Jan. 27				Jan. 11	Jan. 8	Jan. 6	Jan. 1	
WRENS										
Western House Wren	May 1	Apr. 26	Apr. 23	Apr. 18	May 9	Apr. 18	Apr. 15	Apr. 18	May 1	May 17
Prairie Marsh Wren (subsp.)						May 16				
Common Rock Wren		May 1								
MOCKINGBIRDS and THRASHERS										
Mockingbird (subsp.)		June 13			Apr. 12	Mar. 13	Apr. 19	Apr. 15	May 6	Apr. 23
Catbird	May 9	May 12				May 9	May 4	May 9	May 1	June 9
Brown Thrasher (subsp.)	Apr. 28	Apr. 27	May 1	Apr. 16	Mar. 25	Apr. 18	Apr. 18	Apr. 17	May 13	Apr. 29
THRUSHES, BLUEBIRDS, and SOLITAIRES										
Robin	Jan. 4	Feb. 8		Mar. 17	Jan. 4	Jan. 1	Jan. 12	Jan. 10	Jan. 1	
Wood Thrush						Apr. 8			May 6	
Hermit Thrush								Apr. 4	May 6	
Olive-backed Thrush	May 4	Apr. 30				May 4	May 2	Apr. 30	Apr. 30	
Gray-cheeked Thrush	May 10	May 4		May 4		May 11	May 7	May 13		
Veery (subsp.)		Apr. 14				May 11				
Eastern Bluebird	Apr. 25	Mar. 26		Apr. 6	Mar. 16	Apr. 19	Mar. 17	Apr. 11	May 1	
Mountain Bluebird						Mar. 11				Feb. 13
Townsend's Solitaire	Mar. 20					Jan. 27	Mar. 21			Jan. 14
GNATCATCHERS and KINGLETS										
Blue-grey Gnatcatcher								Apr. 29	Apr. 20	
Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet						Jan. 8	Jan. 3	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	
Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet				Apr. 29		Jan. 8		Apr. 8		
PIPITS										
American Pipit	Apr. 17	Apr. 16								
WAXWINGS										
Bohemian Waxwing	Mar. 6			Feb. 17					Jan. 1	
Cedar Waxwing	Feb. 14			Feb. 17	Mar. 25	Feb. 15	Mar. 20	Feb. 18	Jan. 1	
SHRIKES										
Northwestern Shrike (subsp.)		Jan. 7			Feb. 5	Jan. 3	Mar. 22			
Loggerhead Shrike (subsp.)	Apr. 11	Apr. 18			Mar. 30	Apr. 1		June 20	Mar. 8	Jan. 7
STARLINGS										
Starling	Jan. 4	Jan. 1			Jan. 3	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	
VIREOS										
Northern White-eyed Vireo								May 6		
Bell's Vireo	May 27	June 27		May 4		May 16	May 4		May 6	
Yellow-throated Vireo								May 2		
Blue-headed Vireo (subsp.)								May 17		
Red-eyed Vireo						May 16	May 7	May 12	May 8	